



Hebrew

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Introduction

Hebrew belongs to the family of Semitic languages, which is part of the larger family of Afroasiatic languages. It spans more than three millennia, paralleling the history of the Jewish people—first in the Land of Israel, then in the Diaspora, and again in the Land of Israel and the State of Israel. It is customary to divide the language into the following four historical periods: Biblical Hebrew, Rabbinic Hebrew (also known as Mishnaic Hebrew), Medieval Hebrew, and Modern Hebrew (alternatively referred to as Contemporary Hebrew, Israeli Hebrew, or even simply Israeli). Two further divisions should also be noted: Hebrew of the Second Temple period, and oral traditions of Hebrew. Biblical Hebrew in its narrow sense (c. 1000–530 BCE) is attested mainly in the pre-exilic books of the Hebrew Bible. Hebrew in the Second Temple period (530 BCE–70 CE) is a transient stage between Biblical Hebrew and Rabbinic Hebrew; the post-exilic books of the Hebrew Bible and the Dead Sea Scrolls are its main corpora. Rabbinic Hebrew (70–c. 500 CE) is further divided, according to whether it was still spoken or not, into Tannaitic Hebrew or Rabbinic Hebrew I (70–c. 200 CE), which is the language of the Mishna, and Amoraic Hebrew or Rabbinic Hebrew II (c. 200–500 CE), which is the language of the Hebrew part of the Palestinian and Babylonian Talmuds. Medieval Hebrew (c. 500–c. 1850) includes various works of poetry and prose produced in major Jewish communities. Oral traditions of Hebrew refer to recitations of the Hebrew Bible and the Mishna in traditional Jewish communities after Biblical Hebrew and Rabbinic Hebrew ceased to be spoken; these traditions are still preserved among certain circles. Modern Hebrew in its narrow sense (c. 1850 to the present) is a planned and unplanned amalgam of the earlier phases of Hebrew (as well as Jewish Aramaic), with a heavy grammatical and lexical influence from Yiddish, Russian, etc. It now fulfills all the social functions of a modern society, both in speech and in writing as well as online. It is also an important lingua franca of Hebrew linguistics (and many other areas of Jewish studies). In each of these divisions of Hebrew, as well as

in the first group of sections (dealing with the language in general), *selected* important works in the following areas are mentioned, where relevant: encyclopedia, introductory works, dictionaries, bibliographies, journals, collected works, history, writing system, language “revival,” grammar in general, (articulatory) phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, discourse analysis, (meta-)lexicography, onomastics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, and the spoken language.

Encyclopedia Reference, General Hebrew

Khan 2013 is an important milestone in the history of Hebrew linguistics, covering major historical periods of the Hebrew language and areas and subareas of Hebrew linguistics.

Khan, Geoffrey, ed. *Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. 4 vols. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

An impressive collection of over 850 entries by about 400 researchers, covering such diverse thematic categories as periods of Hebrew, areas and subareas of Hebrew linguistics, foreign influence on Hebrew, loanwords in Hebrew, Hebrew loanwords in other languages, traditions of Hebrew in Jewish communities, and the Hebrew component in Jewish languages; there is also an online version, with access available through purchase or by subscription.

Introductory Works, General Hebrew

A number of encyclopedias and handbooks of languages and linguistics and Jewish encyclopedias include entries on Hebrew in general. Among the most easily accessible and informative are Sáenz-Badillos 2011, with more cultural orientation; Hetzron 2009; and Brovender, et al. 2007, with more linguistic orientation. Kaddari 2004 is a pedagogic introduction to the most-significant milestones in the history of Hebrew. Kirtchuk 2013 puts Hebrew in a wider perspective by characterizing it typologically.

Brovender, Chaim, Joshua Blau, Eduard Y. Kutscher, Yochanan Breuer, Esther Goldenberg, Eli Eytan, and Uzzi Ornan. “Hebrew Language.” In

Ba–Blo. Vol. 3 of *Encyclopaedia Judaica*. 2d ed. Edited by Fred Skolnik, 620–683. Detroit: Macmillan Reference USA, 2007.

A detailed grammatical survey of Hebrew in the pre-biblical, biblical, Dead Sea Scrolls, Mishnaic, medieval, and modern periods.

Hetzron, Robert. "Hebrew." Revised by Alan S. Kaye. In *The World's Major Languages*. 2d ed. Edited by Bernard Comrie, 578–593. Abington, UK: Routledge, 2009.

A concise survey of the script, the historical periodization of Hebrew (into Pre-biblical Hebrew, Biblical Hebrew, Mishnaic Hebrew, Medieval Hebrew, and Modern Hebrew), and the main grammatical features of each of these five periods.

Kaddari, Menachem Z. פרקים בתולדות הלשון העברית: מבוא (*History of the Hebrew Language: Introduction*). Tel Aviv: Open University of Israel, 2004.

A historical survey of Hebrew, covering issues such as the historical unity of the Hebrew language in all its historical periods, the place of Hebrew in the Semitic languages, extralinguistic aspects in the historical periodization of Hebrew, the status of Hebrew in the multiglossia in the traditional Jewish communities, and Modern Hebrew as a fusion language; usable as a university textbook.

Kirtchuk, Pablo. "Typology of Hebrew." In *P–Z. Vol. 3 of Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 868–871. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A brief typological survey of Hebrew in the areas of phonology, morphology, syntax, and pragmatics, giving a wider perspective on its linguistic characteristics.

Sáenz-Badillos, Angel. "Hebrew as the Language of Judaism." In *The Semitic Languages: An International Handbook*. Edited by Stefan Weninger, 537–545. Handbücher zur Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft 36. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 2011.

A brief survey of the history of Hebrew, with special emphasis on its cultural role as the language of Judaism.

Dictionaries, General Hebrew

Major dictionaries of Hebrew are surveyed in Cohen and Choueka 2006. Two of the most notable (monolingual) dictionaries that deal with all the historical periods of Hebrew are Ben Yehuda 1908–1959 and Azar 2003; Klein 1987 can supplement them with more-etymological information. Although not a dictionary, *מאגרים* (*Ma'agarim*), an online concordance, is an indispensable research tool for those especially engaged in studying the Hebrew of the Second Temple period, Rabbinic Hebrew, and Medieval Hebrew.

Azar, Moshe, ed. מילון אבן-שושן (*Even-Shoshan's Dictionary*). 6 vols. Tel Aviv: New Dictionary, 2003.

A modernized version of Even-Shoshan's famous diachronic monolingual dictionary, encompassing all the historical periods of the language, including Modern Hebrew.

Ben Yehuda, Eliezer. מילון הלשון העברית הישנה והחדשה (*A Complete Dictionary of Ancient and Modern Hebrew*). 16 vols. Berlin and Jerusalem: Langenscheidt, 1908–1959.

The first modern diachronic dictionary, encompassing all the historical periods of the language up to the beginning of Modern Hebrew; included are many citations from the sources, as well as translations of definitions into English, German, and French.

Cohen, Chaim, and Yaacov Choueka. "Hebrew Lexicography." In *Gen-Int*. Vol. 5 of *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Keith Brown, 268–272. Amsterdam: Elsevier, 2006.

A survey of major dictionaries, including electronic ones, of Biblical Hebrew, Rabbinic Hebrew, Modern Hebrew, and all the periods of the language.

Klein, Ernest. *A Comprehensive Etymological Dictionary of the Hebrew Language for Readers of English*. Jerusalem: Carta, 1987.

The only scientific etymological dictionary of Hebrew; etymological explanations are rather brief, though more detailed than those found in Ben Yehuda 1908–1959 and Azar 2003.

מאגרים (*Ma'agarim*). Academy of the Hebrew Language.

An online concordance that serves as the corpus of the Historical Dictionary of the Hebrew Language, in preparation at the Academy of the Hebrew Language; included are thousands of sources in their best manuscripts in the Hebrew of the Second Temple period, Rabbinic Hebrew, and Medieval Hebrew.

Bibliographies, General Hebrew

Waldman 1989 is the most comprehensive print bibliography. It can be supplemented with the two constantly updated online bibliographies *קרית ספר Qiryat Sefer*, for books, and *רמב"י RAMBI*, for articles.

קרית ספר *Qiryat Sefer*. National Library of Israel.

A comprehensive online bibliography of all the books published in Israel, not only in Hebrew but also in other languages, as well as books in Jewish studies published outside Israel, including on Hebrew language and linguistics.

רמב"י: רשימת מאמרים במדעי היהדות *RAMBI: Index of Articles in Jewish Studies*. National Library of Israel.

A comprehensive online bibliography of articles in Jewish studies, including Hebrew language and linguistics, published in and outside Israel in Hebrew and other major lingua francas of Jewish studies; special service of receiving updates available (see the website); maintained by the National Library of Israel, Jerusalem.

Waldman, Nahum M. *The Recent Study of Hebrew: A Survey of the*

Literature with Selected Bibliography. Bibliographica Judaica 10. Cincinnati: Hebrew Union College Press, 1989.

Thus far the most comprehensive (but inevitably rather selective) annotated bibliography of important works up to the year of publication; divided into Biblical Hebrew, the Second Commonwealth and Rabbinic Hebrew, communal traditions and Jewish languages, medieval grammarians and poets, and Modern and Contemporary Hebrew.

Journals, General Hebrew

Important journals devoted exclusively or mostly to the study of Hebrew include לשוננו (*Lešonenu*), העברית (*Ha'ivrit*), מחקרים בלשון (*Language Studies*), מסורות (*Massorot*), בלשנות עברית (*Hebrew Linguistics*), and *Hebrew Studies*.

לשוננו: כתב-עת לחקר הלשון העברית והתחומים הסמוכים לה (*Lešonenu: A Journal for the Study of the Hebrew Language and Cognate Subjects*).

A forum for articles mainly on the classical periods of Hebrew or on philological or traditional linguistic approaches; published four times a year by the Academy of the Hebrew Language.

העברית: רבעון בענייני הלשון העברית (*Ha'ivrit: A Journal for the Hebrew Language*).

Formerly לשוננו לעם: רבעון בענייני הלשון העברית (*Leshonenu La'am: A Popular Journal for the Hebrew Language*). A forum for articles mainly on practical and applicational aspects of Modern Hebrew that are meant not only for researchers but also for the learned general public interested in the language; published four times a year by the Academy of the Hebrew Language.

מחקרים בלשון (*Language Studies*).

A forum for articles on all the periods of the language, in various theoretical approaches; published irregularly by the Department of Hebrew and Jewish Languages at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (and distributed by Magnes, Jerusalem).

מסורות: מחקרים במסורות הלשון ובלשונות היהודים (*Massorot: Studies in Language Traditions and Jewish Languages*).

A forum for articles in Hebrew, and occasionally in some European languages, on the oral traditions of Hebrew (and Aramaic), as well as aspects of Jewish languages, especially in relation to Hebrew; published irregularly by the Center for Jewish Languages and Literatures and the Jewish Oral Traditions Research Center, both at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem (and distributed by Magnes, Jerusalem).

בלשנות עברית (*Hebrew Linguistics*).

A forum for articles in Hebrew and occasionally in English, mainly on Modern Hebrew in modern linguistic approaches; published irregularly by the Department of Hebrew and Semitic Languages at Bar-Ilan University (and distributed by Bar-Ilan University Press).

Hebrew Studies: A Journal Devoted to Hebrew Language and Literature.

A forum for articles in English and Hebrew, on all the periods of Hebrew in all theoretical approaches; published once a year by the National Association of Professors of Hebrew.

Collected Works, General Hebrew

Morag 2003a and Morag 2003b are collected works by a single researcher, spanning decades and covering all the historical periods of Hebrew. Maman, et al. 2007 is probably the largest collection of articles on all the historical periods of Hebrew.

Maman, Aharon, Steven E. Fassberg, and Yochanan Breuer, eds. לשון: מחקרים בלשון העברית, בארמית ובלשונות היהודים מוגשים למשה בר-אשר (Sha'arei Lashon: Studies in Hebrew, Aramaic and Jewish Languages Presented to Moshe Bar-Asher). 3 vols. Jerusalem: Bialik, 2007.

The largest Festschrift ever published in the history of Hebrew linguistics; an impressive collection of ninety-nine articles covering all the historical periods of Hebrew (as well as aspects of some Aramaic dialects and Jewish languages).

Morag, Shelomo. עיונים בעברית, בארמית ובלשונות היהודים (Studies in Hebrew, Aramaic and Jewish Languages). Edited by Moshe Bar-Asher, Yochanan Breuer, and Aharon Maman. Jerusalem: Magnes, 2003a.

A posthumous collection of thirty previously published articles on grammatical issues of Rabbinic Hebrew and the Masorah, and grammatical and sociolinguistic issues of Modern Hebrew (as well as on Babylonian Aramaic and Jewish languages).

Morag, Shelomo. עיונים בעברית לדורותיה (Studies in Hebrew). Edited by Moshe Bar-Asher, Yochanan Breuer, and Aharon Maman. Jerusalem: Magnes, 2003b.

A posthumous collection of fifteen previously published articles on grammatical and sociolinguistic issues of the oral traditions of Hebrew, and grammatical issues of Modern Hebrew.

History Sources, General Hebrew

Two important accounts of the three-thousand-year history of Hebrew are Sáenz-Badillos 1993 and Kutscher 1982. Ben-Ḥayyim, et al. 1985 is a collection of articles that have raised and treated the issue of the historical unity and division of Hebrew.

Ben-Ḥayyim, Ze'ev, Chaim Rabin, Dov Sadan, et al. עיונים באחדותה" (On the Unity of the Hebrew Language and its Division) (On the Unity of the

Hebrew Language and Its Periodication).” מחקרים בלשון (*Language Studies*) 1 (1985): 3–173.

A collection of nine articles on the historical unity and division of Hebrew; based on public lectures delivered by nine eminent Hebraists in two meetings devoted to the topic.

Kutscher, Eduard Y. *A History of the Hebrew Language*. Edited by Raphael Kutscher. Jerusalem: Magnes, 1982.

A rather sketchy account of the history of Hebrew, published posthumously; divided into the background, the Semitic languages, Hebrew as a Semitic language, the Dead Sea Scrolls and contemporaneous sources, Mishnaic Hebrew, Medieval Hebrew, and Modern Hebrew and Israeli Hebrew.

Sáenz-Badillos, Angel. *A History of the Hebrew Language*. Translated by John Elwolde. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1993.

A standard historical account of Hebrew, divided into Hebrew in the context of the Semitic languages, Hebrew as a Northwest Semitic language, Pre-exilic Hebrew, Biblical Hebrew in its various traditions, Hebrew in the period of the Second Temple, Rabbinic Hebrew, Medieval Hebrew, and Modern Hebrew.

Writing System, General Hebrew

Goerwitz 1996 and Naveh, et al. 2007 present easily accessible overviews of the Hebrew script in a concise and detailed manner, respectively, including its historical development and its variants.

Goerwitz, Richard L. “The Jewish Scripts.” In *The World’s Writing Systems*. Edited by Peter T. Daniels and William Bright, 485–498. New York: Oxford University Press, 1996.

A concise overview of the Hebrew script, focusing mainly on its historical development.

Naveh, Joseph, Solomon A. Birnbaum, David Diringer, Zvi H.

Federbush, Jonathan Shunary, and Jacob Maimon. "Alphabet, Hebrew." In *Aa–Alp*. Vol. 1 of *Encyclopaedia Judaica*. 2d ed. Edited by Fred Skolnik, 689–728. Detroit: Macmillan Reference USA, 2007.

A detailed overview of the Hebrew script, with ample visual examples and explanations of its various varieties, even including Braille and shorthand.

Onomastics, General Hebrew

Stamm, et al. 2007 describes Hebrew and non-Hebrew Jewish personal names in all the periods of the history of the Jewish people. Stahl 2005 introduces the general reader to important aspects of the study of Hebrew and non-Hebrew Jewish personal names. Singerman 2001 is a bibliography of studies on Hebrew and non-Hebrew Jewish personal names. Demsky, et al. 1997–2011 contains studies on Hebrew and non-Hebrew Jewish personal and place names.

Demsky, Aaron, Joseph A. Reif, and Joseph Tabory, eds. *These Are the Names: Studies in Jewish Onomastics*. 5 vols. Ramat Gan, Israel: Bar-Ilan University Press, 1997–2011.

Collections of articles, in English and Hebrew, on linguistic and other aspects of Hebrew and non-Hebrew Jewish personal and place names.

Singerman, Robert. *Jewish Given Names and Family Names: A New Bibliography*. Edited by David L. Gold. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2001.

A thematic bibliography of studies on Hebrew and non-Hebrew Jewish given and family names, from the biblical period to the modern era, in major Jewish communities.

Stahl, Abraram. מוצא השמות: מקורותיהם וגלגוליהם של השמות שלנו (*The Origin of Names: Origins and Evolution of Jewish Names*). Or Yehuda, Israel: Dvir, 2005.

A popular overview of the formal, semantic, historical, social, and psychological aspects of Hebrew and non-Hebrew Jewish given and family names.

Stamm, Johann J., Harold L. Ginsberg, Louis I. Rabinowitz, and Robert Chazan. "Names." In *Mel–Nas*. Vol. 14 of *Encyclopaedia Judaica*. 2d ed. Edited by Fred Skolnik, 764–770. Detroit: Macmillan Reference USA, 2007.

A historical survey of Hebrew and non-Hebrew Jewish personal names throughout the history of the Jewish people.

Hebrew as a Semitic Language

Huehnergard 2013 characterizes Hebrew as a Semitic language, while Gzella 2013 puts Hebrew in the more specific background of Northwest Semitic language. Goldenberg 1996 analyzes what makes Hebrew, including Modern Hebrew, a Semitic language.

Goldenberg, Gideon. "העברית כלשון שמית חיה" (Hebrew as a Living Semitic Language)." In הלשון העברית בהתפתחותה ובהתחדשותה: הרצאות חיה (Evolution and Renewal: Trends in the Development of the Hebrew Language; Lectures Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Hebrew Language Council). Edited by Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities, 148–190. Jerusalem: Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities, 1996.

A rigorous analysis of what makes Hebrew, including Modern Hebrew, a Semitic language genetically, in terms of its phonology, morphology, and syntax.

Gzella, Holger. "Northwest Semitic Languages and Hebrew." In *G–O*. Vol. 2 of *Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 852–863. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A comparison of Hebrew with other Northwest Semitic languages, in the areas of phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexicon.

Huehnergard, John. "Semitic Language, Hebrew as a." In *P–Z*. Vol. 3 of

***Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 528–531. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.**

A brief account of the phonological, morphological, and lexical characteristics of Hebrew as a Semitic language.

Introductory Works, Biblical Hebrew

Edzard 2011 is a well-balanced and up-to-date grammatical and lexical survey of Biblical Hebrew. Yarkoni 2004 is a pedagogic introduction to the linguistic study of Biblical Hebrew.

Edzard, Lutz. "Biblical Hebrew." In *The Semitic Languages: An International Handbook*. Edited by Stefan Weninger, 480–514. *Handbücher zur Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft* 36. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 2011.

A concise survey of Biblical Hebrew, covering its historical setting, writing system, phonology, morphology, syntax, tense and aspect semantics, and lexicon.

Yarkoni, Rivka. פרקים בתולדות הלשון העברית: החטיבה הקלאסית, יחידה 1:הלשון המקראית (*History of the Hebrew Language: The Classical Division, Unit 1: Biblical Hebrew*). Tel Aviv: Open University of Israel, 2004.

A historical survey of Hebrew, covering the background and division of Biblical Hebrew as well as its orthography, phonology, morphology, and syntax; usable as a university textbook.

Dictionaries, Biblical Hebrew

Holtz 2013 surveys important dictionaries of Biblical Hebrew. Standard bilingual dictionaries of Biblical Hebrew, widely used by its students and researchers alike, include Brown, et al. 1907 and Koehler and Baumgartner 1994–2000. Clines 1993–2011 relies on a wider corpus than the Hebrew Bible. Kaddari 2006, though less comprehensive than Brown, et al. 1907; Koehler

and Baumgartner 1994–2000; and Clines 1993–2011, is the most comprehensive dictionary of Biblical Hebrew in Modern Hebrew. Even-Shoshan 1984 is a popular concordance of the Hebrew Bible.

Brown, Francis, Samuel R. Driver, and Charles A. Briggs. *A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament: With an Appendix Containing the Biblical Aramaic*. Oxford: Clarendon, 1907.

A classic dictionary of Biblical Hebrew that served English-speaking students and researchers for many decades until it was superseded by more-modern dictionaries; headwords are arranged according to their roots. Reprinted by Clarendon as recently as 1992.

Clines, David J. A., ed. *The Dictionary of Classical Hebrew*. 8 vols. Sheffield, UK: Sheffield Phoenix, 1993–2011.

A comprehensive dictionary of “Classical Hebrew,” which includes not only the Hebrew Bible but also inscriptions from the biblical period, as well as later sources until the beginning of the period of Rabbinic Hebrew, such as the Dead Sea Scrolls. There are extensive citations to show varieties of contexts in which headwords are used; headwords are arranged alphabetically except for verbs, which are arranged according to their roots.

Even-Shoshan, Avraham, ed. *קונקורדנציה חדשה לתורה נביאים וכתובים (A New Concordance of the Bible)*. Jerusalem: Kiryat Sefer, 1984.

A modern concordance of the Hebrew Bible, the main corpus of Biblical Hebrew.

Holtz, Shalom E. “Lexicography: Biblical Hebrew.” In *G–O*. Vol. 2 of *Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 507–510. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A brief survey of important dictionaries of Biblical Hebrew, including Brown, et al. 1907; Koehler and Baumgartner 1994–2000; Clines 1993–2011; and Kaddari 2006.

Kaddari, Menaḥem Z. מילון העברית המקראית (*A Dictionary of Biblical Hebrew*). Ramat Gan, Israel: Bar-Ilan University Press, 2006.

The most comprehensive dictionary of Biblical Hebrew in Modern Hebrew, but rather limited in its coverage of grammatical information compared to other comprehensive bilingual dictionaries of Biblical Hebrew. Headwords are arranged alphabetically except for verbs, which are arranged according to their roots.

Koehler, Ludwig, and Walter Baumgartner. *The Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament*. 5 vols. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 1994–2000.

The most authoritative dictionary of Biblical Hebrew now available; headwords are arranged alphabetically except for verbs, which are arranged according to their roots.

Collected Works, Biblical Hebrew

Bodine 1992 is a collection of articles that bridge between Biblical Hebrew and various fields of theoretical linguistics. Articles collected in Fassberg and Hurvitz 2006 analyze Biblical Hebrew as a Northwest Semitic language. Blau 1996 and Morag 1995 are two of the collected works by single researchers on Biblical Hebrew, spanning decades.

Blau, Joshua. עיונים בבלשנות עברית (*Studies in Hebrew Linguistics*). Jerusalem: Magnes, 1996.

A collection of forty-six previously published articles mostly on various grammatical aspects of Biblical Hebrew (as well as of later periods of Hebrew).

Bodine, Walter R., ed. *Linguistics and Biblical Hebrew*. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1992.

A collection of eighteen articles that investigate the phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, historical/comparative linguistics, and graphemics of Biblical Hebrew, in light of then-recent developments in theoretical linguistics

that may not have been widely known to all the researchers of Biblical Hebrew.

Fassberg, Steven E., and Avi Hurvitz, eds. *Biblical Hebrew in Its Northwest Semitic Setting: Typological and Historical Perspectives*. Publication of the Institute for Advanced Studies, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem 1. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 2006.

A collection of twenty articles on various aspects of Biblical Hebrew from the perspective of its Northwest Semitic setting, as the title suggests.

Morag, Shelomo. *מחקרים בלשון המקרא (Studies on Biblical Hebrew)*. Jerusalem: Magnes, 1995.

A collection of seventeen previously published articles on the history, semantics, and transmission of Biblical Hebrew.

Grammar, Biblical Hebrew

Kautzsch 1910 and Joüon 2009 are two of the standard reference grammars of Biblical Hebrew widely used by its students and researchers alike. Dotan 2007 and Yeivin 2003 focus on the Masorah and its linguistic characteristics in all its major variants.

Dotan, Aron. "Masorah." In *Lif-Mek*. Vol. 13 of *Encyclopaedia Judaica*. 2d ed. Edited by Fred Skolnik, 603–656. Detroit: Macmillan Reference USA, 2007.

A detailed survey of the Masorah, including the transmission of the Hebrew Bible, the Masorah and the beginning of grammar, the written Masorah, the diacritical points, vocalization and accentuation in several different systems, and Masoretes and grammarians.

Joüon, Paul. *A Grammar of Biblical Hebrew*. 2d ed. Translated and revised by Takamitsu Muraoka. *Subsidia Biblica* 27. Rome: Pontifical Biblical Institute, 2009.

Probably the most standard modern reference grammar of Biblical Hebrew,

covering phonology (“phonetics” in the book), morphology, and syntax.

Kautzsch, Emil. *Genenius’ Hebrew Grammar*. Translated and revised by Arthur E. Cowley. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1910.

A classic reference grammar of Biblical Hebrew; the chapter on phonology is outdated, but the chapters on morphology and syntax especially are still very useful, with extensive citations from the Hebrew Bible.

Yeivin, Israel. *המסורה למקרא (The Biblical Masorah)*. Jerusalem: Academy of the Hebrew Language, 2003.

A highly detailed description of the Masorah, including its general features and systems, and the grammatical features of its vocalization and accentuation.

Phonology, Biblical Hebrew

Rendsburg 2013, Blau 2010, and Khan 2012 are handy descriptions of the phonology of Biblical Hebrew, from three different perspectives.

Blau, Joshua. *Phonology and Morphology of Biblical Hebrew: An Introduction*. Linguistic Studies in Ancient West Semitic 2. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 2010.

A very detailed description of the phonology (and morphology) of Biblical Hebrew, in spite of its subtitle (*An Introduction*); the chapter on phonology traces the diachronic developments of consonants, semiconsonants, and vowels as well as stress.

Khan, Geoffrey. *A Short Introduction to the Tiberian Masoretic Bible and Its Reading Tradition*. Gorgias Handbooks 25. Piscataway, NJ: Gorgias, 2012.

A concise description of the phonology of Biblical Hebrew as reflected in the Tiberian Masorah.

Rendsburg, Gary A. "Phonology: Biblical Hebrew." In *P–Z. Vol. 3 of Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 100–109. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A brief diachronic description of the reconstructed phonology of Biblical Hebrew, with special emphasis on the historical changes in consonants and vowels from Proto-Semitic.

Morphology, Biblical Hebrew

Rendsburg 2013 and Blau 2010 are handy descriptions of the morphology of Biblical Hebrew, with different focuses.

Blau, Joshua. *Phonology and Morphology of Biblical Hebrew: An Introduction*. Linguistic Studies in Ancient West Semitic 2. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 2010.

A very detailed description of the morphology (and phonology) of Biblical Hebrew, in spite of its subtitle (*An Introduction*); the chapter on morphology focuses mainly on inflection, to the exclusion of word formation (except for verbs).

Rendsburg, Gary A. "Morphology: Biblical Hebrew." In *G–O. Vol. 2 of Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 721–735. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A brief description of the morphology of Biblical Hebrew, pronouns, nouns (inflection and word formation), verbs (inflection and word formation), particles, and numerals.

Syntax, Biblical Hebrew

Zewi 2013 is a brief survey of the syntax of Biblical Hebrew. Both Arnold and Choi 2003 and Waltke and O'Connor 1990 are pedagogically oriented descriptions of the syntax of Biblical Hebrew.

Arnold, Bill T., and John H. Choi. *A Guide to Biblical Hebrew Syntax*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2003.

An introduction to basic issues of the syntax of Biblical Hebrew, including those of nouns, verbs, particles, and clauses and sentences.

Waltke, Bruce K., and Michael O'Connor. *An Introduction to Biblical Hebrew Syntax*. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1990.

A detailed description of the syntax of Biblical Hebrew, in spite of the title (*Introduction*), covering nouns, adjectives, numerals, pronouns, verbs, subordination, coordination and clausal adverbs, and exclamations and polar questions.

Zewi, Tamar. "Syntax: Biblical Hebrew." In *P–Z. Vol. 3 of Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 688–699. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A brief survey of some main issues of the syntax of Biblical Hebrew.

Semantics, Biblical Hebrew

Muraoka 1995 contains articles on thematic issues of the semantics of Biblical Hebrew, while Muraoka 1998 showcases a detailed semantic analysis of selected lexemes in Biblical Hebrew. Joosten 2012 is an important addition to the study of the semantics of verbal forms in Biblical Hebrew.

Joosten, Jan. *The Verbal System of Biblical Hebrew: A New Synthesis Elaborated on the Basis of Classical Prose*. Jerusalem Biblical Studies 10. Jerusalem: Simor, 2012.

A definitive study of the semantics of verbal forms, using the Pentateuch and the Former Prophets as his corpus of Biblical Hebrew classical prose.

Muraoka, Takamitsu, ed. *Studies in Ancient Hebrew Semantics*. Abr-Nahrain Supplement 4. Louvain, Belgium: Peeters, 1995.

A collection of eight articles dealing with various aspects of the semantics of Biblical Hebrew.

Muraoka, Takamitsu, ed. *Semantics of Ancient Hebrew. Abr-Nahrain Supplement 6. Louvain, Belgium: Peeters, 1998.*

A collection of thirteen Biblical Hebrew lexical entries chosen as samples and analyzed semantically in great detail as a showcase of the Semantics of Ancient Hebrew Database.

Pragmatics, Biblical Hebrew

Di Giulio 2013 is a brief survey of the pragmatics of Biblical Hebrew. White 1988 contains analyses of Biblical narratives from the viewpoint of speech act theory.

Di Giulio, Marco. "Pragmatics: Biblical Hebrew." In *P–Z. Vol. 3 of Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 198–201. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A brief survey of some main issues of the pragmatics of Biblical Hebrew.

White, Hugh C., ed. *Speech Act Theory and Biblical Criticism. Semeia 41. Decatur, GA: Society of Biblical Literature, 1988.*

A collection of articles analyzing biblical narratives by using speech act theory.

Discourse Analysis, Biblical Hebrew

Bergen 2013 is a brief survey of the discourse analysis of Biblical Hebrew. Bergen 1994 and Bodine 1995 contain articles that investigate Biblical Hebrew from the viewpoint of discourse analysis, which is relatively new in Biblical Hebrew linguistics.

Bergen, Robert D., ed. *Biblical Hebrew and Discourse Linguistics*. Dallas: Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1994.

A collection of twenty-two articles that approach Biblical Hebrew from the new perspective of discourse analysis; both narrative and non-narrative texts of the Hebrew Bible are treated.

Bergen, Robert D. "Discourse Analysis: Biblical Hebrew." In *A–F*. Vol. 1 of *Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 746–749. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A brief survey of some main issues of the discourse analysis of Biblical Hebrew.

Bodine, Walter R., ed. *Discourse Analysis of Biblical Literature: What It Is and What It Offers*. Semeia Studies. Atlanta: Scholars, 1995.

A collection of eight articles on aspects of Biblical Hebrew discourse analysis; a useful classified bibliography on the subject is also included.

Onomastics, Biblical Hebrew

Hess 2013 is a brief survey of Biblical Hebrew personal names. Hess 2009 and Fowler 1988 focus on more-specific categories of personal names—the former on those names mentioned in Genesis 1–11, and the latter on theophoric names.

Fowler, Jeaneane D. *Theophoric Personal Names in Ancient Hebrew: A Comparative Study*. *Journal for the Study of the Old Testament Supplement* 49. Sheffield, UK: JSOT, 1988.

A study of theophoric personal names in Biblical Hebrew, also comparing them with theophoric personal names in some other Semitic languages.

Hess, Richard S. *Studies in the Personal Names of Genesis 1–11*. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 2009.

A study analyzing the etymology of the personal names that appear in Genesis 1–11 and the geographical and chronological location(s) where they have their closest associations with other names.

Hess, Richard S. "Names of People: Biblical Hebrew." In *G–O. Vol. 2 of Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 758–761. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A brief survey of Biblical Hebrew personal names.

Introductory Works, Second Temple Period

Muraoka 2000 is a brief survey of the Hebrew of the Dead Sea Scrolls. Qimron 2004 is a pedagogic introduction to the linguistic study of the Hebrew of the Second Temple period, including that of the post-exilic books of the Hebrew Bible and that of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

Muraoka, Takamitsu. "Hebrew." In *A–M. Vol. 1 of Encyclopedia of the Dead Sea Scrolls*. Edited by Lawrence H. Schiffman and James C. VanderKam, 340–345. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000.

A brief survey of the Hebrew of the Dead Sea Scrolls, covering varieties of the language, orthography, phonology, morphology, morphosyntax, syntax, and vocabulary, as well as the place of this Hebrew in the history of the Hebrew language.

Qimron, Elisha. פרקים בתולדות הלשון העברית, יחידה 2: החטיבה הקלאסית, (History of the Hebrew Language: The Classical Division, Unit 2: The Hebrew of the Second Temple Period). Tel Aviv: Open University of Israel, 2004.

An introduction to the Hebrew of the Second Temple period, covering its sociolinguistic and literacy background, orthography, phonology, morphology, syntax, and lexicon; usable as a university textbook.

Collected Work, Second Temple Period

Rabin and Yadin 1965 contains articles on some selected linguistic aspects of the Hebrew of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

Rabin, Chaim, and Yigael Yadin, eds. *Aspects of the Dead Sea Scrolls*. 2d ed. Scripta Hierosolymitana 4. Jerusalem: Magnes, 1965.

A collection of ten articles, about half of which are concerned with linguistic aspects of the Hebrew of the Dead Sea Scrolls, including its historical background, linguistic structure, and relationship to traditions of Hebrew.

Grammar in General, Second Temple Period

Hurvitz 1972 and Polzin 1976 deal with the grammar of the Hebrew of post-exilic poetry and prose books of the Hebrew Bible. Kutscher 1974 and Qimron 1986 describe the grammar of the Hebrew of the Dead Sea Scrolls.

Hurvitz, Avi. בין לשון ללשון: לתולדות לשון המקרא בימי בית שני (/ *The Transition Period in Biblical Hebrew: A Study in Post-exilic Hebrew and Its Implications for the Dating of Psalms*). Jerusalem: Bialik Institute, 1972.

An analysis of grammatical features characterizing the Hebrew of the post-exilic books and their application to dating some psalms in the Hebrew Bible.

Kutscher, Eduard Y. *The Language and Linguistic Background of the Isaiah Scroll (I Q Isa^a)*. Studies on the Texts of the Desert of Judah 6. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 1974.

A pioneering grammatical description of the Hebrew of the Isaiah Scroll (I Q Isa^a); treats its orthography, phonology, and morphology as well as its Aramaic elements, and the influence of Biblical Hebrew and Mishnaic Hebrew. This is an English translation and revision of the Hebrew original published in 1959 (Jerusalem: Magnes).

Polzin, Robert. *Late Biblical Hebrew: Toward an Historical Typology of Biblical Hebrew Prose*. Harvard Semitic Monographs 12. Missoula, MT: Scholars, 1976.

A brief grammatical and lexical description of the Hebrew of the Chronicles; a

revision of the author's PhD dissertation, submitted to Harvard University in 1971.

Qimron, Elisha. *The Hebrew of the Dead Sea Scrolls*. Harvard Semitic Studies 29. Atlanta: Scholars, 1986.

A concise grammatical description of the Hebrew of the Dead Sea Scrolls, as reflected in all the non-biblical and non-apocryphal texts published before 1976; its nature, phonology, morphology, syntax, and vocabulary are treated. An English translation and revision of the author's PhD dissertation, submitted to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1976.

Introductory Works, Rabbinic Hebrew

Bar-Asher 2011 and Sharvit 2004 summarize (in English and Hebrew, respectively) major linguistic characteristics of Mishnaic Hebrew, as well as its research literature.

Bar-Asher, Moshe. "Mishnaic Hebrew." In *The Semitic Languages: An International Handbook*. Edited by Stefan Weninger, 515–522. Handbücher zur Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft 36. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 2011.

A brief yet informative survey of Rabbinic Hebrew, covering such diverse topics as its corpus, emergence, relationship with Biblical Hebrew, dialects, variations, vocalization and oral traditions, and contact with Aramaic, Greek, and Latin.

Sharvit, Shimon. פרקים בתולדות הלשון העברית: החטיבה הקלאסית, יחידה 3: לשון חכמים (History of the Hebrew Language: The Classical Division, Unit 3: Talmudic Hebrew). Tel Aviv: Open University of Israel, 2004.

An introduction to Rabbinic Hebrew, covering its orthography, phonology, morphology, and lexicon; usable as a university textbook.

Collected Works, Rabbinic Hebrew

Bar-Asher 1972–1980, in two volumes, contains articles on Rabbinic Hebrew scattered in various books and journals in Modern Hebrew. Bar-Asher 1998 makes it possible, for those who do not read Modern Hebrew—which is almost the exclusive lingua franca of Rabbinic Hebrew linguistics—to benefit from a selection of the research output conducted in Modern Hebrew. Hazan and Livnat 2010 is the newest and one of the biggest Festschriften dedicated primarily to Rabbinic Hebrew. Bar-Asher 2009 and Sharvit 2008 are collected works by single researchers on Rabbinic Hebrew, spanning decades.

Bar-Asher, Moshe, ed. קובץ מאמרים בלשון חז"ל" (Collection of Articles on Mishnaic Hebrew). 2 vols. Jerusalem: Academon, 1972–1980.

An anthology of forty-six previously published important articles on various grammatical aspects of Rabbinic Hebrew.

Bar-Asher, Moshe, ed. *Studies in Mishnaic Hebrew. Scripta Hierosolymitana 37*. Jerusalem: Magnes, 1998.

A collection of twenty-one articles that were originally published in Modern Hebrew, which is almost the only lingua franca of the linguistic study of Rabbinic Hebrew, and were translated into English for those who do not read Modern Hebrew; various grammatical and lexical issues of Rabbinic Hebrew are treated.

Bar-Asher, Moshe. מחקרים בלשון חכמים (Studies in Mishnaic Hebrew). 2 vols. Asupot 4–5. Jerusalem: Bialik Institute, 2009.

A collection of thirty-one previously published and revised articles dealing with such wide-ranging areas in the linguistic study of Rabbinic Hebrew as its historical and research background, important manuscripts, linguistic layers, verbal morphology, and nominal morphology of Rabbinic Hebrew.

Hazan, Ephraim, and Zohar Livnat, eds. לשון חכמים והתחומים הנושקים (Mishnaic Hebrew and Related Fields: Studies in Honor of Shimon Sharvit). Ramat Gan, Israel: Bar-Ilan University Press, 2010.

A collection of seventeen articles on the morphology, traditions, syntax,

discourse analysis, and legacy of Rabbinic Hebrew (with five additional articles on Biblical Hebrew, ancient languages, and Jewish languages).

Sharvit, Shimon. פרקי מחקר בלשון חכמים (*Studies in Mishnaic Hebrew*). Asupot 2. Jerusalem: Bialik Institute, 2008.

A collection of twenty-eight previously published articles on the research background, orthography, phonology, morphology, syntax, and style of Rabbinic Hebrew.

Grammar, Rabbinic Hebrew

Segal 1927, though still easily accessible, is a grammar that predates the subsequent advances in the study of Rabbinic Hebrew on the basis of reliable manuscripts. Pérez Fernández 1997 can familiarize those who start the linguistic study of Rabbinic Hebrew with the rudiments of its grammar and lexicon. Birnbaum 2008 describes the grammar of Rabbinic Hebrew on the basis of fragments of manuscripts in the Cairo Geniza (vis-à-vis other famous manuscripts). In comparison with these three works concerned with Tannaitic Hebrew or Rabbinic Hebrew I, Breuer 2002 describes the grammar of Amoraic Hebrew or Rabbinic Hebrew II.

Birnbaum, Gabriel. לשון המשנה בגניזת קהיר: הגה וצורות (*The Language of the Mishna in the Cairo Geniza: Phonology and Morphology*). Jerusalem: Academy of the Hebrew Language, 2008.

A grammatical description of Rabbinic Hebrew as reflected in fragments of manuscripts in the Cairo Geniza; characteristics of the orthography, vocalization, phonology, and morphology from fifteen fragments are fully described, and thirty-six fragments are partially described.

Breuer, Yochanan. העברית בתלמוד הבבלי לפי כתבי היד של מסכת פסחים (*The Hebrew in the Babylonian Talmud according to the Manuscripts of Tractate Pesahim*). Jerusalem: Magnes, 2002.

A grammatical description of Amoraic Hebrew or Rabbinic Hebrew II (vis-à-vis Tannaitic Hebrew or Rabbinic Hebrew I, which are described in the other

grammatical studies mentioned in this subsection), as reflected in the manuscripts of Tractate Pesahim. Its academic and historical background, manuscripts, orthography, phonology, and morphology are treated.

Pérez Fernández, Miguel. *An Introductory Grammar of Rabbinic Hebrew*. Translated by John Elwolde. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 1997.

An introductory pedagogic grammar of Rabbinic Hebrew, with ample exercises that are citations from the Mishna; usable as a university textbook for learning the rudiments of Rabbinic Hebrew.

Segal, Moses H. *A Grammar of Mishnaic Hebrew*. Oxford: Clarendon, 1927.

A classic reference grammar of Rabbinic Hebrew; many descriptions are outdated in view of the recent development of research based on reliable manuscripts. Reprinted by Clarendon as recently as 1991.

Phonology, Rabbinic Hebrew

Breuer 2013 is a brief survey of the phonology of Rabbinic Hebrew.

Breuer, Yochanan. "Phonology: Rabbinic Hebrew." In *P–Z. Vol. 3 of Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 110–113. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A brief survey of the phonology of Rabbinic Hebrew, covering consonants and vowels as well as the influence of phonological processes on morphology.

Morphology, Rabbinic Hebrew

Breuer 2013 is a brief survey of the morphology of Rabbinic Hebrew. Haneman 1980 is a comprehensive book-length study concerned exclusively with the morphology of Rabbinic Hebrew.

Breuer, Yochanan. "Morphology: Rabbinic Hebrew." In *G–O*. Vol. 2 of *Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 735–741. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A brief survey of the morphology of Rabbinic Hebrew, covering pronouns, verbs, nouns, and pausal forms.

Haneman, Gideon. תורת הצורות של לשון המשנה על פי מסורת כתב-יד פרמה (דה-רוסי 138) (*A Morphology of Mishnaic Hebrew according to the Tradition of the Parma Manuscript (De-Rossi 138)*). Tel Aviv: Tel Aviv University, 1980.

A posthumously published description of the morphology of Rabbinic Hebrew as reflected in the Parma manuscript; inflection of verbs, word formation and inflection of nouns, and personal pronouns are treated.

Syntax, Rabbinic Hebrew

Azar 2013 is a brief survey of the syntax of Rabbinic Hebrew. Azar 1995 is a comprehensive book-length study concerned exclusively with the syntax of Rabbinic Hebrew.

Azar, Moshe. תחביר לשון המשנה (*The Syntax of Mishnaic Hebrew*). Jerusalem: Academy of the Hebrew Language, 1995.

A description of the syntax of Rabbinic Hebrew as reflected in the Kaufman manuscripts, covering verbal tenses, verbal sentences, nonverbal sentences, adjuncts, negation, modifiers, the definite articles, conjunction, disjunction, opposition, one-term sentences, and personal versus demonstrative pronouns.

Azar, Moshe. "Syntax: Rabbinic Hebrew." In *P–Z*. Vol. 3 of *Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 699–707. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A brief survey of the syntax of Rabbinic Hebrew, covering some main issues of the syntax of Rabbinic Hebrew.

Onomastics, Rabbinic Hebrew

Ilan 2013 is a brief survey of Hebrew and non-Hebrew Jewish personal names in the Hellenistic and Roman period. Ilan 2002–2012 is a comprehensive lexicon of these names.

Ilan, Tal. *Lexicon of Jewish Names in Late Antiquity*. 4 vols. *Texts and Studies in Ancient Judaism* 91, 126, 141, 148. Tübingen, Germany: Mohr Siebeck, 2002–2012.

A detailed analysis (in the form of an introduction) and description (in a dictionary format) of Hebrew and non-Hebrew Jewish names between 330 BCE and 650 CE, the time span that matches the periods of Rabbinic Hebrew as well as Hebrew of the Second Temple and the beginning of Medieval Hebrew.

Ilan, Tal. "Names of People: Hellenistic and Roman Period." In *G–O*. Vol. 2 of *Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 761–764. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A brief survey of Hebrew and non-Hebrew Jewish names in the Hellenistic and Roman periods, a large part of which matches the period of Rabbinic Hebrew.

Introductory Works, Medieval Hebrew

Gamliel 2003, Sarfatti 2003, Hazan 2003, and Betzer 2001 are pedagogic introductions to the linguistic study of Medieval Hebrew; they treat the following four varieties of Medieval Hebrew, respectively: Hebrew of the poetry in the Land of Israel, Hebrew of the translators from Arabic, Hebrew of the poetry in Spain, and Hebrew of the rabbinic writings.

Betzer, Zvi. פרקים בתולדות הלשון העברית: החטיבה הביניימית, יחידה 7: *History of the Hebrew Language: The Medieval Division, Unit 7: Rabbinic Hebrew*. Tel Aviv: Open University of Israel, 2001.

An introduction to the Hebrew of the rabbinic writings during the Middle Ages, including Responsa literature, Bible and Talmud commentaries, Kabbalah

literature, and Hasidic literature; usable as a university textbook.

Gamliel, Hanoach. פרקים בתולדות הלשון העברית: החטיבה הביניימית, יחידה 4: לשון הפיוט הארץ-ישראלי (*History of the Hebrew Language: The Medieval Division, Unit 4: The Language of the Piyyutim*). Tel Aviv: Open University of Israel, 2003.

An introduction to the Hebrew of the poetry in the Land of Israel during the Middle Ages, covering its historical background, verbal and nominal morphology, and lexicon; usable as a university textbook.

Hazan, Ephraim. פרקים בתולדות הלשון העברית: החטיבה הביניימית, יחידה 6: לשון השירה העברית בספרד (*History of the Hebrew Language: The Medieval Division, Unit 6: The Hebrew Poetry of Spain*). Tel Aviv: Open University of Israel, 2003.

An introduction to the Hebrew of the poetry in Spain during the Middle Ages, covering its historical and linguistic background, syntax, and lexicon; usable as a university textbook.

Sarfatti, Gad B.-A. פרקים בתולדות הלשון העברית: החטיבה הביניימית, יחידה 5: לשון המתרגמים (*History of the Hebrew Language: The Medieval Division, Unit 5: The Language of the Translators from Arabic*). Tel Aviv: Open University of Israel, 2003.

An introduction to the Hebrew of the translators from Arabic during the Middle Ages, covering its historical background, corpus, syntax, lexicon, and place in the history of Hebrew; usable as a university textbook.

Grammar in General, Medieval Hebrew

Yahalom 1985 describes the grammar (as well as the style) of the Hebrew of the poetry in the Land of Israel. Rand 2006 describes the grammar of the Hebrew of the poetry in Byzantine Palestine. Fleischer 2007, though not a linguistic study per se, also includes on its various pages grammatical notes on the Hebrew of the liturgical poetry composed in various Jewish communities.

Fleischer, Ezra. שירת-הקודש העברית בימי-הביניים (*Hebrew Liturgical Poetry in the Middle Ages*). 2d ed. Jerusalem: Magnes, 2007.

A comprehensive literary description of the Hebrew liturgical poetry in various Jewish communities during the Middle Ages; grammatical notes are scattered throughout the book. First published in 1975 (Jerusalem: Keter).

Rand, Michael. *Introduction to the Grammar of Hebrew Poetry in Byzantine Palestine*. Gorgias Dissertations 22. Piscataway, NJ: Gorgias, 2006.

A detailed descriptive grammar (much more than an "introduction") of the Hebrew of the poetry in Byzantine Palestine, as reflected in a selected corpus of *piyyutim* by Qillir, covering phonology, morphology, syntax, and rhetorical figures.

Yahalom, Joseph. שפת השיר של הפיוט הארץ-ישראלי הקדום (*Poetic Language in the Early Piyyut*). Jerusalem: Magnes, 1985.

A grammar (and stylistic) description of the Hebrew of the poetry in the Land of Israel after the compilation of the Talmud, covering aspects of its morphology, syntax, and semantics.

Morphology, Medieval Hebrew

Betzer-Bistritzer 1989 analyzes the verbal and pronominal morphology of the Hebrew of the Responsa literature in central and eastern Europe in the 19th century.

Betzer-Bistritzer, Zvi. תורת הצורות של לשון התשובות במאה ה-19: הפועל והכינויים (*A Morphology of the Responsa Hebrew of the 19th Century: Verb and Pronouns*). PhD diss., Bar-Ilan University, 1989.

A detailed analysis of the morphology of verbs and pronouns as reflected in ten collections of the Responsa literature written in central and eastern Europe in the 19th century; the corpus appears as an appendix.

Syntax, Medieval Hebrew

Goshen-Gottstein 2006 and Kogut 1975 meticulously describe the syntax of Arabized Medieval Hebrew and the Hebrew of *ספר חסידים*, respectively.

Goshen-Gottstein, Moshe H. תחבירה ומילונה של הלשון העברית שבתחום (Syntax and Vocabulary of Mediaeval Hebrew as Influenced by Arabic). Revised by Shraga Assif and Uri Melammed. Jerusalem: Ben-Zvi Institute, 2006.

A detailed description of the syntax of Arabized Medieval Hebrew (as well as its lexicon), covering verbs, nouns, complements, pronouns, pronominals, prepositions, conjunctions, simple and coordinate clauses, and subordinate clauses; a posthumous revision of the author's PhD dissertation, submitted to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1951.

Kogut, Šimḥa. "המשפט המורכב ב"ספר חסידים" (The Complex Sentence in "Séfer Ḥāsīdīm"). PhD diss., Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 1975.

A detailed description of the syntax of complex sentences, including relative clauses, content clauses, adverbial clauses, and conditional sentences in the Hebrew of *ספר חסידים*, which is an important rabbinic work on ethics written in the 13th century in German, with special attention to possible German influence on it.

Introductory Work, Oral Traditions

Morag 2007 can serve as a good introduction to the phonology of the major oral traditions of Hebrew in various Jewish communities; that is, how the Hebrew Bible and the Mishna have traditionally been recited.

Morag, Shelomo. Pronunciations of Hebrew. In *Pes-Qu*. Vol. 16 of *Encyclopaedia Judaica*. 2d ed. Edited by Fred Skolnik, 547–562. Detroit: Macmillan Reference USA, 2007.

A detailed phonological classification and survey of the major oral traditions of Hebrew in various Jewish communities, showing from what previous traditions

they derive, how they are related to each other, and how the consonants, vowels, and accents are realized in them.

Grammar, Oral Traditions

More studies have been done on the oral traditions of Middle Eastern and North African Jews as well as Samaritans than on those of Sephardim (in the narrow sense of the word) and Ashkenazim. Ben-Ḥayyim and Tal 2000 describes the unique oral tradition of Samaritans, while Katz 1977 deals with the oral tradition of Djerba Jews.

Ben-Ḥayyim, Ze'ev, and Abraham Tal. *A Grammar of Samaritan Hebrew: Based on the Recitation of the Law in Comparison with the Tiberian and Other Jewish Traditions*. Rev. ed. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 2000.

A pioneering grammatical description of the oral tradition of Hebrew among Samaritans, as reflected in their recitation of the Pentateuch, covering its phonology, morphology, and syntax; an English translation of the Hebrew original published in 1977 (Jerusalem: Bialik), with some adaptations for those scholars who do not read Modern Hebrew.

Katz, Ktzia. מסורות הקריאה של קהילת ג'רבה במקרא ובמשנה: תורת ההגה והפועל (*The Hebrew Language Tradition of the Community of Djerba (Tunisia): The Phonology and the Morphology of the Verb*). Jerusalem: Hebrew University Language Traditions Project, 1977.

A grammatical description of the oral tradition of Hebrew among Djerba Jews, covering its phonology and verbal morphology.

Phonology, Oral Traditions

Morag 1963 sets a standard and a theoretical framework for describing oral traditions of Hebrew, by focusing on the oral traditions of Yemenite Jews in phonology. Book-length phonological descriptions of the oral traditions of Hebrew are also available for Iraqi Jews (Morag 1977), Aleppo Jews (Katz

1981), and Moroccan Jews (Akun 2010).

Akun, Natali. העברית שבפי יהודי מרוקו: תורת ההגה (קהילות תאפילאלת, מראכש ומכנאס) (*The Hebrew Language of the Jews of Morocco: Phonetics (Communities of Tafilalet, Marrakesh and Meknès)*). PhD diss., Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 2010.

A comprehensive description of the phonology of the oral tradition of Hebrew among Moroccan Jews, as reflected in the reading of the Bible and the Mishna in three geographically diverse Jewish communities in Morocco.

Katz, Ktzia. מסורות הלשון העברית של יהודי ארם-צובא (חלב) בקריאת (המקרא והמשנה): תורת ההגה (*The Hebrew Language Tradition of the Aleppo Community*). Jerusalem: Hebrew University Language Traditions Project, 1981.

A concise phonological description of the oral tradition of Hebrew among Aleppo Jews.

Morag, Shelomo. העברית שבפי יהודי תימן (*The Hebrew Language Tradition of the Yemenite Jews*). Jerusalem: Academy of the Hebrew Language, 1963.

A pioneering phonological description of the oral traditions of Hebrew among Yemenite Jews; there are also two chapters on the characteristic features of the Yemenite traditions in comparison with other oral traditions of Hebrew. This is a revision of the author's PhD dissertation, submitted to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem in 1956.

Morag, Shelomo, ed. מסורות הלשון העברית של יהודי בגדאד: תורת ההגה (*The Hebrew Language Tradition of the Baghdadi Community*). Jerusalem: Hebrew University Language Traditions Project, 1977.

A concise phonological description of the oral tradition of Hebrew among Baghdadi Jews.

Reshef 2011 and Agmon-Fruchtman and Allon 1994 can be good starting points in English and in Hebrew, respectively, for becoming acquainted with the outlines of the linguistic and social mechanisms of how Hebrew came to resume the function of a spoken language (as well as other functions in a modern society). Schwarzwald 2011 and Rodrigue-Schwarzwald 1994 are introductions to the grammatical study of Modern Hebrew in English and in Hebrew, respectively.

Agmon-Fruchtman, Maya, and Immanuel Allon. פרקים בתולדות הלשון העברית: החטיבה המודרנית, יחידה 8: החייאת העברית (*History of the Hebrew Language: The Modern Division, Unit 8: The Revival of Hebrew*). Tel Aviv: Open University of Israel, 1994.

An introduction to the study of the "revival" of Hebrew, covering its sociolinguistic background and structural mechanisms; usable as a university textbook.

Reshef, Yael. "The Re-emergence of Hebrew as a National Language." In *The Semitic Languages: An International Handbook*. Edited by Stefan Weninger, 546–554. Handbücher zur Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft 36. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 2011.

A concise survey of the linguistic and social processes of the "revival" of Hebrew, explanations for its success, and controversies about it.

Rodrigue-Schwarzwald, Ora. פרקים בתולדות הלשון העברית: החטיבה המודרנית, יחידות 9–10: העברית בת-זמננו (*History of the Hebrew Language: The Modern Division, Units 9–10: Contemporary Hebrew*). Tel Aviv: Open University of Israel, 1994.

A detailed introduction to the grammatical study of Modern Hebrew, covering the linguistic nature, orthography, phonology, morphology, and syntax of Modern Hebrew; usable as a university textbook.

Schwarzwald, Ora (Rodrigue). "Modern Hebrew." In *The Semitic Languages: An International Handbook*. Edited by Stefan Weninger, 523–536. Handbücher zur Sprach- und Kommunikationswissenschaft

36. Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 2011.

A brief survey of the orthography, phonology, morphology, syntax, lexicon, and semantics of Modern Hebrew.

Dictionaries, Modern Hebrew

Merkin 2013 surveys important monolingual and bilingual dictionaries of Modern Hebrew. Among the most comprehensive dictionaries of Modern Hebrew are Choueka 1997 (monolingual), Avneyon 2007 (monolingual), Fruchtman and Sivan 2007 (monolingual), Alcalay 1990 (Hebrew-English, first published in 1963), and Doniach and Kahane 1996; Choueka 1997 is also available online. Rosenthal 2005 can complement these three dictionaries with its extensive coverage of slang.

Alcalay, Reuven. מילון עברי-אנגלי שלם (*The Complete Hebrew-English Dictionary*). 2 vols. New ed. Tel Aviv: Massada, 1990.

Still the most comprehensive Hebrew-English dictionary in terms of the number of headwords, examples, and grammatical information, but fundamental revision and update are required.

Avneyon, Eitan. מילון ספיר החדש: מהדורה אנציקלופדית (*The New Sapphire Dictionary: An Encyclopedic Edition*). 7 vols. Tel Aviv: Eitav, 2007.

A multivolume, synchronic, descriptive, monolingual dictionary of Modern Hebrew, with some encyclopedic information, not including personal names. What distinguishes this dictionary from many other dictionaries of Hebrew is that verbs are listed in their present singular masculine forms; there is also a free version available online.

Choueka, Yaacov, ed. רב-מילים: המילון השלם לעברית החדשה (*Rav-milom: A Comprehensive Dictionary of Modern Hebrew*). 6 vols. Tel Aviv: Center for Educational Technology, 1997.

A multivolume, synchronic, descriptive, monolingual dictionary of Modern Hebrew, with some lexicographical innovations such as "word families"; the

commercial version, available online through subscription, also has English translations of the headwords and other functionalities not found in the original print version. Unfortunately, the print version has virtually disappeared from the popular book market, in spite of its relatively recent year of publication.

Doniach, Nakdimon S., and Ahuvia Kahane, eds. *The Oxford English-Hebrew Dictionary*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996.

The most comprehensive and scientific English-Hebrew dictionary, albeit not comprehensive enough in absolute terms; an accompanying Hebrew-English dictionary from the same publisher is to be awaited.

Fruchtman, Maya, and Daniel Sivan. מילון אריאל המקיף (*The Extended Dictionary Ariel*). Kirtat Gat, Israel: Korim, 2007.

A one-volume, synchronic, descriptive, monolingual dictionary of Modern Hebrew, with some encyclopedic information, not including personal names.

Merkin, Reuven. "Lexicography: Modern Hebrew." In *G–O. Vol. 2 of Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 510–514. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A brief survey of important dictionaries of Modern Hebrew since the beginning of the 19th century, including Choueka 1997, Avneyon 2007, Fruchtman and Sivan 2007, Alcalay 1990, and Rosenthal 2005.

Rosenthal, Ruvik. מילון הסלנג המקיף (*Dictionary of Israeli Slang*). Jerusalem: Keter, 2005.

The most comprehensive and up-to-date dictionary of Modern Hebrew slang, including many words and expressions not found in monolingual and bilingual general dictionaries; words borrowed from primary-source languages such as Yiddish and Arabic have been verified by experts in the respective languages.

Collected Works, Modern Hebrew

Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities 1996 and Cohen 2009 contain

articles that shed light on the development of Modern Hebrew, from different perspectives. Armon-Lotem, et al. 2008 and Hataav 2008 are rather rare collections of articles in English and in Hebrew, respectively, that investigate the structure of Modern Hebrew primarily from the perspective of generative linguistics, in contrast to the mainstream approach of structural linguistics. Ben-Ḥayyim 1992 and Bar-Asher 2012 are collections of articles by single researchers on popular issues of Modern Hebrew.

Armon-Lotem, Sharon, Gabi Danon, and Susan Rothstein, eds. *Current Issues in Generative Hebrew Linguistics*. *Linguistik Aktuell* 134. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2008.

A collection of fifteen articles, most but not all of which rely on generative linguistics as their theoretical framework to analyze various issues of the lexical structure, morphology, syntax, semantics, and discourse analysis of Modern Hebrew.

Bar-Asher, Moshe. פרקי עיון בעברית החדשה ובעשייה בה (*Studies in Modern Hebrew*). Jerusalem: Academy of the Hebrew Language, 2012.

A collection of thirteen previously published and slightly revised articles on the nature of Modern Hebrew, the development of Hebrew by the Hebrew Language Committee and the Academy of the Hebrew Language, the language of three Hebrew writers, and the instruction of Hebrew in Israel and abroad.

Ben-Ḥayyim, Ze'ev. במלחמתה של לשון (*The Struggle for a Language*). Jerusalem: Academy of the Hebrew Language / Institute for the Hebrew Language, 1992.

A collection of twenty-eight previously published articles, dealing with various practical issues facing Modern Hebrew, from a normativistic viewpoint.

Cohen, Chaim E., ed. מאתיים וחמישים שנות עברית חדשה (*Modern Hebrew: Two Hundred and Fifty Years*). Jerusalem: Academy of the Hebrew Language, 2009.

A collection of ten articles on the formation and development of early Modern Hebrew, the literary language, and the past and the present of the linguistic

reality.

Hatav, Galia, ed. בלשנות עברית תאורטית (*Theoretical Hebrew Linguistics*). Jerusalem: Magnes, 2008.

A collection of fourteen articles that deal with grammatical and psycholinguistic aspects of Modern Hebrew from the perspective of "theoretical linguistics," which is synonymous here to generative linguistics, vis-à-vis structuralist linguistics, the latter being a more widespread approach among scholars of Modern Hebrew.

Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities, ed. הלשון העברית בהתפתחותה ובהתחדשותה: הרצאות לרגל מלאות מאה שנה לייסוד ועד הלשון העברית (*Evolution and Renewal: Trends in the Development of the Hebrew Language; Lectures Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of the Establishment of the Hebrew Language Council*). Jerusalem: Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities, 1996.

A collection of seven lectures by leading Israeli researchers of Hebrew, on various descriptive and normative issues of the development of Modern Hebrew.

Language "Revival," Modern Hebrew

Among many linguistic studies on the "revival" of Hebrew, Harshav 1993 and Even-Zohar 1990 are representative of the more or less commonly accepted account, though the authors' viewpoints differ somewhat from each other, thus complementing each other in their analyses of this unique linguistic phenomenon. Wexler 1990 and Zuckermann 2008 present two new views on the phenomenon that are radically different from the commonly accepted account. Reshef 2013 appraises these and other competing views and presents a well-balanced account of the linguistic mechanism of the "revival."

Even-Zohar, Itamar. "Polysystem Studies." *Poetics Today* 11.1 (1990): 1–268.

A collection of eighteen articles on the theory of the so-called polysystem and

its application to the analysis of the "revival" of Hebrew, with particular emphasis on the special role of Yiddish and Russian.

Harshav, Benjamin. *Language in Time of Revolution*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1993.

A standard analysis of the social and structural mechanism of the "revival" of Hebrew.

Reshef, Yael. "Revival of Hebrew: Grammatical Structure and Lexicon." In *P-Z*. Vol. 3 of *Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 397–405. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A critical appraisal of main competing views on the linguistic mechanism of the "revival" and its well-balanced analysis.

Wexler, Paul. *The Schizoid Nature of Modern Hebrew: A Slavic Language in Search of a Semitic Past*. Mediterranean Language and Culture Monograph 4. Wiesbaden, Germany: Harrassowitz, 1990.

A structural analysis of the "revival" of Hebrew as the birth of a new Slavic language, through the relexification of Slavic elements with Semitic ones among the first speakers of Modern Hebrew whose mother tongue was Yiddish, which in the author's opinion is also a Slavic language. Should be read with the following review by Shmuel Bolozky: "עברית ישראלית כשפה שמית: גנאולוגיה / וטיפולוגיה / Israeli Hebrew as a Semitic Language: Genealogy and Typology." מחקרים בלשון (*Language Studies*) 7 (1995): 121–134.

Zuckermann, Ghil'ad. *ישראלית שפה יפה: אז איזו שפה הישראלים מדברים? (Israeli, a Beautiful Language: Hebrew as a Myth)*. Tel Aviv: Am Oved, 2008.

A grammatical and lexical analysis of the "revival" of Hebrew as the formation of a new hybrid language (called "Israeli") from multiple source languages, including classical Hebrew on the one hand and Yiddish and other European languages on the other. Should be read with the following review by Ora (Rodrigue) Schwarzwald: "סקירה: ישראלית שפה יפה" / Review: *Israeli, a*

Beautiful Language." אורנים: כתב-עת אקדמי רב-תחומי (*Oranim: Academic Multidisciplinary Journal*) 2 (2009): 97–99.

Grammar, Modern Hebrew

Coffin and Bolozky 2005 and Glinert 1989 are two widely used reference grammars of Modern Hebrew. Rosén 1956 and Rosén 1977 constitute the foundation of the structuralist study of the grammar of Modern Hebrew. Berman 1978 deals with some selected areas of the grammar of Modern Hebrew, from a generativist viewpoint.

Berman, Ruth A. *Modern Hebrew Structure*. Tel Aviv: University Publishing Projects, 1978.

A generativist description of the grammar of Modern Hebrew, including phonology and selected areas of morphology and syntax. Includes a chapter by Shmuel Bolozky.

Coffin, Edna A., and Shmuel Bolozky. *A Reference Grammar of Modern Hebrew*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2005.

A pedagogic reference grammar of Modern Hebrew, covering orthography, phonology, morphology, syntax, and text linguistics.

Glinert, Lewis. *The Grammar of Modern Hebrew*. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 1989.

A comprehensive reference grammar of Modern Hebrew, covering orthography, phonology, morphology, and syntax, the latter being treated at particular length.

Rosén, Haiim B. *העברית שלנו: דמותה לאור שיטות הבלשנות (Our Hebrew: Its Image in Light of Linguistic Methods)*. Tel Aviv: Am Oved, 1956.

The first comprehensive description of the grammar of Modern Hebrew as a separate linguistic entity on a rigorous structuralist foundation; phonology and morphology are treated.

Rosén, Haiim B. *Contemporary Hebrew. Trends in Linguistics 11. The Hague: Mouton, 1977.*

A synthesis of the author's pioneering studies of the grammar of Modern Hebrew; one of the foundations of the structural study of Modern Hebrew as an independent entity in the history of the Hebrew language.

(Articulatory) Phonetics, Modern Hebrew

Kreitman 2013 is a brief survey of the articulatory phonetics of Modern Hebrew. Laufer 2008 is an introduction in Hebrew to articulatory phonetics, drawing examples from Modern Hebrew and other languages.

Kreitman, Rina. "Phonetics of Modern Hebrew: Articulatory." In *P-Z. Vol. 3 of Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 86–94. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A brief survey of the articulatory phonetics of Modern Hebrew, covering both consonants and vowels.

Laufer, Asher. פרקים בפונטיקה וברישום פונטי (*Chapters in Phonetics and Phonetic Transcription*). Jerusalem: Magnes, 2008.

A comprehensive introduction in Hebrew to articulatory phonetics, with examples from Modern Hebrew and other languages.

Phonology, Modern Hebrew

Bolozky 2013 is a handy description of the phonology of Modern Hebrew.

Bolozky, Shmuel. "Phonology: Israeli Hebrew." In *P-Z. Vol. 3 of Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 113–122. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A handy description of the phonology of Modern Hebrew, covering a number of major issues discussed in other studies.

Morphology, Modern Hebrew

Schwarzwald 2013 is a handy description of the morphology of Modern Hebrew. Schwarzwald 2002 is an excellent guide to the proliferated and variegated morphological study of Modern Hebrew. Nir 1993 and Ornan 2003 are among the numerous studies on the word formation of Modern Hebrew. Bolozky 1999 is concerned with one of the central issues in word formation—productivity—in Modern Hebrew.

Bolozky, Shmuel. *Measuring Productivity in Word Formation: The Case of Israeli Hebrew*. Studies in Semitic Languages and Linguistics 27. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 1999.

A detailed analysis of the productivity in the word formation of Modern Hebrew, investigating which word formation strategies and morphological forms are preferred for specific semantic categories.

Nir, Raphael. *דרכי היצירה המילונית בעברית בת-זמננו (Word-Formation in Modern Hebrew)*. Tel Aviv: Open University of Israel, 1993.

An introduction to the word formation of Modern Hebrew; usable as a university textbook.

Ornan, Uzzi. *המילה האחרונה: מנגנון התצורה של המילה העברית (The Final Word: Mechanism for Hebrew Word Generation)*. Haifa, Israel: University of Haifa Press, 2003.

A study of the word formation of Modern Hebrew, from a perspective different from Schwarzwald 2002, Bolozky 1999, and Nir 1993.

Schwarzwald, Ora (Rodrigue). *פרקים במורפולוגיה עברית (Studies in Hebrew Morphology)*. 4 vols. Tel Aviv: Open University of Israel, 2002.

A comprehensive introduction to the morphology of Modern Hebrew, covering wide-ranging topics such as basic morphological concepts, the structure of words, inflection and word formation, the interface between phonology and morphology, roots and patterns, gender, and number; usable as a university textbook.

Schwarzwald, Ora (Rodrigue). "Morphology: Modern Hebrew." In G–O. Vol. 2 of *Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 741–746. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A handy description of the morphology of Modern Hebrew, covering both word formation and inflection.

Syntax, Modern Hebrew

Halevy 2013 surveys major issues of the syntax of Modern Hebrew as studied in various methodological approaches. Rosén 1977 is the foundational study of the syntax of Modern Hebrew. There are many studies of specific issues of the syntax of Modern Hebrew, but there are few comprehensive surveys of the whole field except for Halevy 2013 and the syntax section of reference grammars; probably the best guide to this plethora of studies is Khan 2013.

Halevy, Rivka. "Syntax: Modern Hebrew." In P–Z. Vol. 3 of *Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 707–722. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A comprehensive survey of the syntax of Modern Hebrew, covering its major issues as studied within various methodological approaches.

Khan, Geoffrey, ed. *Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. 4 vols. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

An epoch-making encyclopedia of Hebrew language and linguistics, which includes, among others, a number of entries on specific issues of the syntax of Modern Hebrew, such as the following: "Actionality (Aktionsart): Modern Hebrew," "Cleft Sentences," "Coordination: Modern Hebrew," "Copula: Modern Hebrew," "Existential: Modern Hebrew," "Impersonal Constructions," "Interrogative Sentences," "Nominal Clause," "Noun Clauses," "Noun Phrase," "Possession, Modern Hebrew," "Relative Clause: Modern Hebrew," "Sentence Patterns," "Subject: Modern Hebrew," "Valency," "Verbal Clause: Modern Hebrew," and "Verb Phrase."

Rosén, Haiim B. עברית טובה: עיונים בתחביר (*Good Hebrew: Studies in Syntax*). 3d ed. Jerusalem: Kiryat Sepher, 1977.

A classic structural study of the syntax of Modern Hebrew, with an extensive appendix that lists sentence patterns.

Semantics, Modern Hebrew

Nir 1989 and Sarfatti 2001 are introductions to the semantics of Modern Hebrew, each of which covers its primary topics in slightly different ways.

Nir, Raphael. סמאנטיקה עברית: משמעות ותקשורת (*Hebrew Semantics: Meaning and Communication*). 3 vols. Tel Aviv: Open University of Israel, 1989.

An introduction to the semantics of Modern Hebrew (as well as its interaction with other areas of linguistics), covering such topics as communication and meaning, meaning in linguistic and social contexts, semantic aspects of word formation, semantic components, semantic shifts, homonymy, polysemy, semantic relations, foreign semantic influences, meaning in circumstantial contexts, semantic aspects of sentence structure, and semantics of text; usable as a university textbook.

Sarfatti, Gad B.-A. העברית בראי הסמנטיקה (*Semantic Aspects of Hebrew*). Jerusalem: Academy of the Hebrew Language, 2001.

A comprehensive study of the semantics of Modern Hebrew, covering such topics as basic semantic concepts, structure of the lexicon, transparent versus opaque words, synonymy, ambiguity, semantic relations, semantic shifts, metaphor, metonymy, folk etymology, and foreign influence.

Pragmatics, Modern Hebrew

Balaban 2013 is a brief survey of the pragmatics of Modern Hebrew. Brosh and Veinbach 1986 is a practical guide to major speech acts in Modern Hebrew. Katriel 1986 characterizes the speech of typical native Israelis.

Balaban, Noga. "Pragmatics: Modern Hebrew." In *P–Z. Vol. 3 of Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 201–203. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A brief survey of the pragmatics of Modern Hebrew, summarizing major studies in this discipline.

Brosh, Shoshana, and Liora Veinbach. אמנות השיח: תקשורת בין-אישית ופעולות דיבור (*The Art of Conversation*). Tel Aviv: University Publishing Projects, 1986.

A practical guide to major speech acts in Modern Hebrew, including apologizing, requesting, refusing, disagreeing, agreeing, complaining, suggesting, inviting, and expressing an opinion, with ample examples.

Katriel, Tamar. 1986. *Talking Straight: Dugri Speech in Israeli Sabra Culture*. Studies in the Social and Cultural Foundations of Language 2. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

A unique pragmatic analysis of the speech of typical native Israelis as "dugri speech," and its place in Israeli culture and in cross-cultural perspective.

Discourse Analysis, Modern Hebrew

Ziv 2013 is a brief survey of the discourse analysis of Modern Hebrew. Abadi 1988 is a pioneering work in this discipline. Blum-Kulka 1997 is the foundation of the discourse analysis of Modern Hebrew, with the type of discourse treated being family discourse. Weizman 2008, Azuelos-Atias 2007, and Livnat 2012 analyze three different types of discourse in Modern Hebrew: spoken media discourse, spoken legal discourse, and written academic discourse, respectively. Maschler 2009 analyzes Modern Hebrew discourse from a different angle, focusing on four discourse markers used for different pragmatic functions.

Abadi, Adina. תחביר השיח של העברית החדשה (*Discourse Syntax of Contemporary Hebrew*). Jerusalem: Magnes, 1988.

A pioneering work in the discipline of the discourse analysis of Modern Hebrew, which came to flourish in later years in Modern Hebrew linguistics.

Azuelos-Atias, Sol. *A Pragmatic Analysis of Legal Proofs of Criminal Intent. Discourse Approaches to Politics, Society, and Culture 25. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2007.*

An analysis of spoken legal discourse in Modern Hebrew, focusing on linguistic reconstruction of legal causation, proving of criminal intent, portrayal of the “reasonable person,” and study of the accused and the victim in Israeli courts.

Blum-Kulka, Shoshana. *Dinner Talk: Cultural Patterns of Sociability and Socialization in Family Discourse. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1997.*

A pioneering discourse analysis of Modern Hebrew; an analysis of spoken family discourse through dinner talk by Hebrew-speaking Israelis (as well as by English-speaking Jewish Americans), especially issues of their power and control in such discourse.

Livnat, Zohar. *Dialogue, Science and Academic Writing. Dialogue Studies 13. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2012.*

An analysis of written academic discourse in Modern Hebrew, showing correlations between different levels of the polemic in written academic discourse and different patterns of scientific dialogicity.

Maschler, Yael. *Metalanguage in Interaction: Hebrew Discourse Markers. Pragmatics & Beyond, n.s. 181. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2009.*

A study of four discourse markers in Modern Hebrew—*nu* (for impatience and interaction), *bekitsur* (for retroactively constructing digressions), *ke'ilu* (for realizing the need to rephrase), and *tov* (for accepting while shifting)—and their grammaticalization.

Weizman, Elda. *Positioning in Media Dialogue: Negotiating Roles in the*

News Interview. Dialogue Studies 3. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2008.

An analysis of spoken media discourse in Modern Hebrew through news interviews, with a focus on discursive patterns and the negotiation of roles by interview participants.

Ziv, Yael. "Discourse Analysis: Modern Hebrew." In *A–F. Vol. 1 of Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 749–753. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A brief survey of the discourse analysis of Modern Hebrew, covering major issues examined in other studies.

(Meta-)lexicography, Modern Hebrew

Goshen-Gottstein 1969 is still the only existing book-length study of Modern Hebrew meta-lexicography.

Goshen-Gottstein, Moshe H. מבוא למילונאות של העברית החדשה (*Introduction to the Lexicography of Modern Hebrew*). Jerusalem: Schocken, 1969.

The only existing book-length study of Modern Hebrew meta-lexicography, focusing on the so-called microstructure; the so-called megastructure and macrostructure are not discussed, and, naturally, electronic lexicography is not covered.

Onomastics, Modern Hebrew

Rosenhouse 2013 concisely describes personal names in Modern Hebrew. Ephratt 2013 analyzes them, focusing on their philosophical and sociological aspects.

Ephratt, Michal. "Names of People: Modern Hebrew; Philosophical and Sociological Aspects." In *G–O. Vol. 2 of Encyclopedia of Hebrew*

***Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 767–775. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.**

A unique study of personal names in Modern Hebrew in the State of Israel, from philosophical and sociological viewpoints, with explanations about their linguistic aspects as background knowledge.

Rosenhouse, Judith. "Names of People: Modern Hebrew." In *G–O*. Vol. 2 of *Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 775–787. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

A concise description of personal names, or to be more precise, only given names, in Modern Hebrew in the State of Israel.

Sociolinguistics, Modern Hebrew

Muchnik 2002–2006 is a general introduction to many of the vast areas of the sociolinguistics of Modern Hebrew. Netzer 2007 focuses on Modern Hebrew slang. Vaisman and Gonen 2011 is a trailblazer of Internet linguistics in Modern Hebrew. Eldar 2010 deals with two types of language planning in Israel—language “revival” and lexical expansion. Efrati 2010 treats several macro-sociolinguistic aspects of Modern Hebrew in Israel. Spolsky and Shohamy 1999 surveys the status of and language policy for Modern Hebrew, side by side with other languages used in Israel. Ben-Rafael 1994 analyzes how Modern Hebrew and other languages, as well as the selection thereof, influence and are influenced by the social division and identity of their speakers in Israel. Gadish 2013 describes the history, structure, and activities of the Academy of the Hebrew Language.

Ben-Rafael, Eliezer. *Language, Identity, and Social Division: The Case of Israel*. Oxford Studies in Language Contact. New York: Oxford University Press, 1994.

A detailed macro-sociolinguistic study of the role that Modern Hebrew and other major languages in Israel play in dividing their speakers socially, and forging and consolidating their respective identity.

Efrati, Nathan. העברית בראי המדינה: מעמדה הציבורי של העברית מאז ייסוד המדינה (*The Hebrew Republic: Hebrew and Its Status in the Israeli Public Domain*). Jerusalem: Academy of the Hebrew Language, 2010.

A macro-sociolinguistic study of Modern Hebrew in Israel, including its status in Israel and the struggles for it, its role in shaping the cultural image of the state and in the Israeli national revival, and the founding of the Academy of the Hebrew Language.

Eldar, Ilan. תכנון לשון בישראל (*Language Planning in Israel*). Jerusalem: Academy of the Hebrew Language, 2010.

A description of lexical expansion, as practiced by the Hebrew Language Council and the Academy of the Hebrew Language, and language "revival" as two main activities of language planning in Israel; other activities of language planning in Israel are not treated.

Gadish, Ronit. "The Academy of the Hebrew Language." In *A-F. Vol. 1 of Encyclopedia of Hebrew Language and Linguistics*. Edited by Geoffrey Khan, 7–19. Leiden, The Netherlands: Brill, 2013.

An informative description of the history, structure, and activities of the Academy of the Hebrew Language, including the *Historical Dictionary of the Hebrew Language* and terminology committees in various professional fields.

Muchnik, Malka. לשון, חברה ותרבות (*Language, Society and Culture*). 4 vols. Tel Aviv: Open University of Israel, 2002–2006.

An introduction to the sociolinguistics of Modern Hebrew, covering selected key topics such as linguistic variation, register, language and gender, language and attitude, language in mass communication, linguistic normativism, language planning, sociolinguistic aspects of language development, and ethnolinguistics; usable as a university textbook.

Netzer, Nissan. עברית בג'ינס: דמותה של הסלנג העברי (*Hebrew in Jeans: The Image of Hebrew Slang*). Beer Sheva, Israel: Ben-Gurion University of the Negev Press, 2007.

A comprehensive description of Modern Hebrew slang, proposing its eight characteristics, and demonstrating words whose meanings have changed from their normative ones, words borrowed from foreign languages, words with new forms, innovations in pronunciation and spelling, syntactic innovations, and new idioms.

Spolsky, Bernard, and Elana Shohamy. *The Languages of Israel: Policy, Ideology and Practice*. Bilingual Education and Bilingualism 17. Clevedon, UK: Multilingual Matters, 1999.

A macro-linguistic survey of the status of and language policy for Modern Hebrew (as well as other Jewish and non-Jewish languages) in Israel.

Vaisman, Carmel, and Illan Gonen. עברית אינטרנטית (*Hebrew On-line*). Jerusalem: Keter, 2011.

A pioneering study of Internet Hebrew, covering issues such as the birth of Internet Hebrew, Internet Hebrew as a hybrid between Written and Spoken Hebrew, Internet slang of young Israeli girls, language and identity on the Internet, the Hebrew online community, Hebrew online discourse, and digital Hebrew body language; a glossary of words specific to Internet Hebrew is appended.

Psycholinguistics, Modern Hebrew

Berman 1986 is the first systematic study of the acquisition of Modern Hebrew, thus laying a foundation of the psycholinguistics of Modern Hebrew. Ravid 1995 follows Ruth Berman's path and extends her investigation of language acquisition beyond the stage of children, showing how the language changes as one leaves this initial stage and approaches and reaches adulthood. Shimron 2006 analyzes the complex mechanisms of reading (unvocalized) Hebrew psycholinguistically.

Berman, Ruth A. *The Acquisition of Hebrew*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1986.

A pioneering study of the acquisition of Modern Hebrew by children as their

first language, in the areas of morphophonology, morphology, morphosyntax, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics.

Ravid, Dorit D. *Language Change in Child and Adult Hebrew: A Psycholinguistic Perspective*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1995.

A psycholinguistic study of the development observable in the inflectional morphology of Modern Hebrew among its native speakers as they shift from childhood to adulthood.

Shimron, Joseph. *Reading Hebrew: The Language and the Psychology of Reading It*. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 2006.

A psycholinguistic study of the psychological mechanisms of reading (unvocalized) Hebrew and the question of having full-scale literacy in it.

Spoken Language, Modern Hebrew

מאגר העברית המדוברת בישראל / The Corpus of Spoken Israeli Hebrew is an essential resource for researchers of Modern Hebrew, especially for those who are engaged in the study of Spoken Modern Hebrew. Hary 2003 and Izre'el 2002 contain articles dealing with theoretical and practical aspects, among others, of the study of Spoken Modern Hebrew, as well as issues related to the above-mentioned corpus. Borochovsky Bar-Aba 2010 is the first book-length grammatical study of Spoken Modern Hebrew.

Borochovsky Bar-Aba, Esther. העברית המדוברת: פרקים במחקרה, בתחבירה (Issues in Colloquial Hebrew). Jerusalem: Bialik Institute, 2010.

The first book-length study of Spoken Modern Hebrew, summarizing methods of analyzing it and analyzing its morphological, syntactic, and pragmatic characteristics, as well as the influences of the written language on the spoken language when the latter must be put to writing.

מאגר העברית המדוברת בישראל / *The Corpus of Spoken Israeli Hebrew*

(CoSIH). Tel Aviv University.

A corpus project of Spoken Modern Hebrew, with a size of five million words, that includes varieties that are defined by four demographic and five contextual criteria; as of 2012, there forty-two sets of eight to sixteen hours of uninterrupted recording of everyday speech; these recordings and their transcripts (in the standard orthography and phonetic transcriptions) are freely downloadable for noncommercial use.

Hary, Benjamin H., ed. *Corpus Linguistics and Modern Hebrew: Towards the Compilation of the Corpus of Spoken Israeli Hebrew (CoSIH)*. Tel Aviv: Tel Aviv University Press, 2003.

A collection of twelve articles, only half of which are engaged in the theoretical and practical issues of corpus linguistics in general and compilation of the Corpus of Spoken Israeli Hebrew, in spite of its title and subtitle; the other articles deal with the study of Spoken Hebrew in Israel (as well as language and society in Israel).

Izre'el, Shlomo, ed. מדברים עברית: לחקר הלשון המדוברת והשונות הלשונית בישראל (*Speaking Hebrew: Studies in the Spoken Language and in Linguistic Variation in Israel*). Tel Aviv: Tel Aviv University, 2002.

A collection of twenty-three articles dealing with various aspects of the study of Spoken Hebrew, including its grammatical and sociolinguistic characteristics, and theoretical and practical corpus linguistics.

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